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A DESIGNER OF SEALS.

The Probable Winner of the
Prize.

SKETCHES IN THE PENMAN'S LIFE

Recollections of the War Between
Germany and Denmark—Up and
Downs in Life—On the Fjords of
Norway—In Australia and Hawaii.

Viggo Jacobsen, to whom falls
the honor of having designed the
Great Seal of the Republic of Ha-
waii, is a Dane by birth, an Eng-
lishman by association and a
good penman by an overwhelming
majority. Although forty years of
age, Mr. Jacobsen is still bald, an
advantage, he says, because while
it may require longer time to wash
his face it takes less than the aver-
age to brush his hair. Mr. Jacob-



VIGGO JACOBSEN.
Designer of the Great Seal.

sen says he resembles other people,
great and small, in one particular,
he has a history.

An ADVERTISER reporter met him
on the Australia yesterday morn-
ing where he was sharpening his
appetite writing out the Australia's
bills of fare for the round trip of
the steamer. "Things seem to
taste better," remarked Steward
James, "if the menus are written,
and I like to have Viggo help me
out."

A stranger in conversation with
Mr. Jacobsen would readily
guess that his name could be Chol-
mondley and it would harmonize
with his pronounced English ac-
cent; his residence in English set-
tlements has removed almost every
trace of dialect resembling the
Danish language, but he's a Dane
all right and he can talk the his-
tory of Denmark with great facili-
ty. When the ADVERTISER re-
porter met him yesterday he had
just finished a luncheon of vetches,
which left a strong taste for the
retrospective.

"Yes sir," remarked the penman,
"I am like lots of others in this
world, I've had ups and downs.
When I was only nine years of age
I heard the agonizing cries of the
wounded and dying patriots in the
unequal struggle of Denmark
against the conquering Germans,
and they ring in my ears today.
Even names affect me to a degree
when they are in any way associ-
ated with the conquerors of my
native heath."

"How about Schiltz?" asked the
reporter.

"It drives me frantic," answered
Jacobsen, "and Pabst? well Pabst
is not so harsh. But do not let
my thoughts dwell on the unpleas-
ant, I prefer brighter subjects."
"What would you suggest?"

"Let my thoughts linger for a
moment on the sunny side of life;
of Stockholm, so justly called 'the
Northern Constantinople.' It was
there that I first heard the divine
Christine Nilson. Those were
happy days for me, and there are
times when fond memory brings
her grand voice back to me, and
the recollection of her high C
crowds out the sound of the dying
at the Dannewerk—"

"That, Mr. Jacobsen," ventured
the reporter, "is what may be
termed flexibility of temperament.
For instance: You might some
time be present when a dear friend
was being officially choked. What
a relief it would be to you, of

course, when the drop was sprung
to have your thoughts revert to the
days when, accompanied by him,
you gazed upon the beauties of
Nature from the Pali. Have you
ever thought of that?"

"Never! But I shall put a higher
valuation on the gift since you
suggest it. The immortal Shake-
peare has associated melancholia
with Danes, but he was wrong; we
are a cheerful set, as a rule."

"Have you always been a de-
signer of seals," was asked.

"No, hardly. I have sailed
through the beautiful fjords of Nor-
way, where the towering snow-
capped fjells are in such close
proximity that you could almost
touch them with your hand."

"Without bruising your hand
or the fjells, I presume."

"You are facetious," remarked
the designer. "Do you ever
dream?" he asked; "dream as I
have hour after hour and day after
day in wrapt contemplation of the
glorious tropical sunsets while ly-
ing becalmed in the doldrums
around the Cape of Good Hope,
from the Baltic to Australia. No?
Well, I have, and more."

"Remember, I have traveled and
I have worked. I have been the
acknowledged leader of well salar-
ied dudes in one of the largest
life assurance offices under the
Southern Cross. I have sported
myself in the lawn of Flemington
on five separate cup days. I have
been connected in a general way
with one of the largest manufac-
turing drug houses in the Colonies
and was considered by all my busi-
ness associates and turf com-
panions as a royal good fellow."

"A sort of a castor royal fellow, I
suppose."

"No, no, just a plain royal fel-
low. But I digress. I have hunt-
ed the ubiquitous marsupial for
his hairy integument in Gippsland
and existed for seven months on
kangaroo meat, 'damper' and
'billy tea.'"

"I have been runner for a ship
chandlery firm; counter jumper
for a shop in New South Wales
and overseer of Solomon Island
and Malay laborers on sugar plan-
tations in New Zealand. As the
agent for a dealer in costly pearls
I interviewed Lady Brassey on the
'Sunbeam' a fortnight before her
body was consigned to the depths of
the Indian ocean."

"I started a newspaper in Port
Kennedy, Thursday Island, and
sent the first Oriental and local
press news from there to Melbourne
3000 miles distant."

"I have visited the historical
little spot, Sweers Island, in the
Gulf of Carpentaria, where Cap-
tain Cook stopped in the Investi-
gator when circumnavigating the
continent of New Holland."

"You will notice," said Mr. Ja-
cobsen gasping for breath as the
reporter seized the back of a chair,
"there's no moss on me; I've been
about a bit and it doesn't have a
chance to cling. I have been kow-
towed to by wealthy Chinese in
Canton and Macao and had my
heart crushed at parting with the
truest and best friend I ever had
leaving him in a padded cell in
the insane asylum in Hongkong."

"Was that all?" asked the AD-
VERTISER man.

"All sir?" is it not enough for a
person of my stature and sympa-
thetic nature—what would you
have me do as an entre-a-ct? I
have experienced all the horrors of
a terrific typhoon in the straits of
Formosa on board a Norwegian
bark while the foremast hung over
the bow for eleven hours thumping
a hole in the hull."

"Judging from your story, life
has not always been 'beer and
skittles' with you as it is now."

"Nay, nay. I have gradually
become lonely, weary and restless,
wandering over life's highway in
search of fickle fortune playing
about as important a part in the
drama of the world as a single
grain of sand on the ocean's
shore."

"You have realized, I presume,
Mr. Jacobsen in these times when
you have patronized the quarter
stretch on cup days or watched a
foremast beating time on the hull
of a Norwegian bark that 'man is
the maker of his own destiny.'"

"Yes indeed! and I have won-
dered, too, if that saying cannot be
made to cut both ways. I am a
fatalist to a degree and though I
have had lots of hard knocks I can
see even now at the shady side of
forty, lots of things in life that
make it worth the living."

"But about great seals, Mr.
Jacobsen," questioned the reporter.
"Have you been indulging in the

pastime of getting such things into
shape during your travels?"

"Not at all. It was only a few
years ago that I knew I could do
anything in that line. I am an
expert bookkeeper by profession,
but the confinement does not agree
with me. Under the monarchy I
did a great deal of engraving dur-
ing the Legislature of 1892-93.
Then when the king died I didn't
do a thing but engrave resolutions
of condolence for four months after-
ward."

"How long did it take you to
design the great seal submitted to
the committee and now being con-
sidered by them?"

"Not over a week. You see, it
takes some time for me to gather
ideas and then concentrate them
and make an harmonious setting of
the whole."

"Does it require any special
preparation in arranging a 'ball
argument on a staffable' or does it
come to you spontaneously?"

"I do not quite catch your mean-
ing," said the designer.

"What I wish to ascertain is
whether the ability to arrange fesse
points and field verts comes to you
as a gift, or do you first get your
system in condition for the attack
by dieting yourself?"

"The ideas, my dear sir, come to
me in quite the regular way, and
often I do not know they are here
until I consult the guides."

"You are not, then, like some
literary men, who, when preparing
an article for publication refrain
from banqueting and overloading
their stomachs. Take myself, for
instance. When I was writing
heavy stuff for The Time I made it
a point to eat only after the papers
were sold on Saturday. It was the
same in San Francisco when I was
writing space articles for the Ex-
aminer. I had a fixed rule only to
eat after the articles had been pub-
lished and paid for. It depends, of
course, on how a man trains."

"I guess so, but you must under-
stand that my habits in life are
fixed and my three meals daily are
devoured by me regularly and with
the same ease that ideas for a Great
Seal flow through the grey matter
that reposes beneath this cap. If
you should ever want a Great Seal
I hope you will remember me, or
even a coat of arms. I have some
in stock, you know, but if there is
nothing to suit your fancy I can
get up something to order."

"By the way, Mr. Jacobsen, have
you thought what you will do with
all the money the Government will
pay as a prize for the design?"

"I have not; I'm afraid to think
of it. You see the prize has not
been awarded and I may not get
it."

SALE OF RELICS.

Theo. H. Davies a Heavy Buyer.
Some Good Prices Realized.

The continuation of the auction
sale of crown silver and glassware
took place, as advertised, at the
auction rooms of J. F. Morgan
yesterday morning and lasted be-
yond the noon hour.

The sale of glasses, goblets and
other kindred articles immediately
claimed the attention of the whole
room, but not much of this was
sold.

Among the large buyers were
T. H. Davies, W. H. Cornwall,
John Ena and H. F. Wichman.
Glass decanters with monogram
and crown sold as high as \$18;
cracked and chipped dishes as high
as \$6.

W. H. Cornwall bought the
large brass stirrups of Kalakaua
for \$7 50 apiece.

Showing the value of mono-
grams, silver spoons exactly the
same as those sold on the previous
day for \$7 only brought \$2 50, on
account of their lacking this most
coveted mark.

The sale of the large silver cen-
terpiece was one of the main fea-
tures of the morning. T. H. Davies
bid \$500, W. H. Cornwall made it
\$25 more, and T. H. Davies took it
for \$550.

Among these are several gold and
silver embroidered saddle blankets
and epaulettes. There is also a
full-dress, gold-embroidered coat,
made on an order from the Gov-
ernment for Curtis Iaukea and
worn by him at the coronation of
the late Czar of Russia.

Our people are growing more and
more in the habit of looking to Beu-
son, Smith & Company for the latest
and best of everything in the drug
line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy, famous for its cures of bad
colds, croup and whooping cough.
When in need of such a medicine give
this remedy a trial and you will be
more than pleased with the result.

PROFESSOR KOEBELE.

The Entomologist Returns from
the East.

A POSSIBLE ENEMY OF BEETLES.

The Blight in other Countries—The
Coast of China—Toads and Frogs
from Japan—What the Beetles Feed
On—Will Distribute Lady Birds.

Prof. Koebele of the Bureau of
Agriculture returned to Honolulu
yesterday after an absence of al-
most two years. During his so-
journ in the East he has investi-
gated the ravages of pests of every
description and gathered thous-
ands of parasites and predaceous
bugs, upwards of sixty thousand



PROFESSOR A. KOEBELE.
Bureau of Agriculture.

of which he forwarded to Commis-
sioner Marsden.

During the professor's absence
he visited many of the districts in
New Zealand and Australia. He
spent three months in Ceylon look-
ing up the coffee and tea indus-
tries, examining the blights there
and securing enemies which he has
forwarded here. Blight that pre-
vailed in Ceylon a few years ago
has entirely disappeared; the lady
bird did the work and it is due to
Prof. Koebele and the introduc-
tion of the lady bird in Hawaii
that the troublesome blight has
been eradicated at Kona, and the
coffee plants there have been given
a chance to grow.

Prof. Koebele spent three months
in China and found it, along the
coast, the most miserable country
he has ever visited. Forests which
once existed were cut down thous-
ands of years ago and nothing but
boulders remain except along the
banks of the rivers.

"Then your visit to China was
without satisfactory results," re-
marked an ADVERTISER reporter.

"Hardly so," replied the Profes-
sor. "I found myriads of bugs and
insects which may be of great value
to Hawaii. In the gardens around
Hongkong I found blights of dif-
ferent kinds and secured enemies.
I would like to have gone further
inland and pursued my investiga-
tions further, but I found when I
reached Canton that it would have
been foolhardy."

"Yes, indeed," broke in Com-
missioner Marsden, "the Chinese
are wonderfully expert at throwing
stones and you probably would not
have gotten out alive."

"At Swatow," continued the Pro-
fessor, "I found some good material
and had little or no opposition to
overcome. The people there are on
a much higher plane intellectually
than those of other parts of China,
and are finer men physically."

"On Formosa I found but one
scale on the tea plant and some on
the orange trees. But there are
few orange trees there, except in
the private gardens, so that there
was really but little opportunity
to tell much about the effect of the
blight on the trees there."

"In Japan I found a great field
for labor and met much which
interested me, and which, I trust,
will be of benefit to the country."
"Altogether I presume there were
25,000 insects, bugs and toads sent

from different parts of the Land of
the Chrysanthemum. These in-
clude lady birds, parasites for
caterpillars and the Japanese toads,
which differ in some respect from
the California toad.

"I also sent a number of frogs,
but, you will remember, they ar-
rived here during the cholera time
and were not landed. They were
sold in San Francisco for 50 cents.
No, they were not the edible frog; I
do not believe the Japanese were
ever known to eat them. They
were little green fellows and were
intended to be put into the rice
and taro patches, and there is no
doubt in my mind that wherever
they would be placed there would
be a material falling off in the
number of mosquitoes."

"I think," continued the pro-
fessor, "that we shall try more of
the California frogs for the same
purpose. If the mosquito colony
could be reduced in number I am
quite sure it would repay us for the
slight expense. However, ridding
the country of mosquitoes is a se-
condary consideration. Our efforts

are in the direction of cleaning the
islands of all kinds of blight which
affects the foliage of plants and
trees."

Asked regarding the beetle in
Japan, Professor Koebele said:

"The beetle there is very differ-
ent in its depredatory work than
here in Honolulu. It confines it-
self more especially to the leaves
on the gigantic oak trees, which
abound there, and pays but little
attention to the roses."

"There is, however," continued
the professor, "another beetle that
works on the roses and does con-
siderable damage. Really the
greatest enemy to the Japanese
beetle that I have been able to find
is a vegetable fungus of mush-
room growth. By contact with
this in the air and in other ways
the beetles are killed. They be-
come affected by it and the affec-
tion is communicated to others in
the colony, even to the young ones.
The effect of this fungus is to dry
up the body of the beetle. As to
the other insects sent here, they
will thrive as long as there is food
for them."

"I am not sure that the fungus
will be effective here, because the
climate may be too dry. In Japan
there is more moisture and the
fungus thrives. We will try it and
it will not tak- long to determine
what the result will be."

Professor Koebele has rendered
valuable services to Hawaii during
the time he has been in the service
of the Government. It is probable
that without him and his able
coadjutor, Mr. Marsden, the coffee
industry in Kona would be an un-
known quantity.

He will remain on the islands
for a time and will make an ex-
haustive inquiry into the lady
birds and gather colonies to be
sent to other parts of the islands.

More Immigrants.

There were 300 Chinese and 94
Japanese immigrants landed from
the S. S. China. The Chinese have
been disposed of as follows:

Hawaiian Agricultural Company,
27; Paauhau Plantation Company,
50; Hilo Sugar Company, 25;
Hutchinson Plantation, 23; Ku-
kaia, 16; Koloa Sugar Company,
40; Honokaa Sugar Company, 50;
Hamakua Plantation, 23; Waiakea,
16; Kohala Sugar Company, 24;
Ewa Plantation Company, 8.

Señator Baldwin was not in favor of too rapid action on this point, and seconded the motion to refer to a committee. Carried.

The items for judiciary appropriations were passed without question

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

gan. Messrs. John Bergstrom & Sons of San Francisco will be awarded the contract for the instrument—Hilo Tribune

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Particulars apply to the Management. **REFERENCES:**

C. L. BAKER, M.D., San Francisco	W. H. WILSON, M.D., San Francisco
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W. H. MATH, M.D., San Francisco	Hospital
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D. G. A. SUMMERS, Napa, late Supt. State Insane Asylum.	1890-91

Life Insurance Company of
Canada.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block Honolulu, H. I.

ONE BILL IS PASSED.

Biennial Period Settled So Far
as Senators Are Concerned.

CHANGES IN THE LAND ACT.

Minister Damon's Bill for Payment of Current Accounts Favorably Reported—Hilo Street Bill Introduced. Representatives Have Short Session.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

The Senate met at the usual hour. Senator Kauhane was present for the first time, making the Senatorial list complete.

Senator McCandless introduced a long petition for Dr. Rodgers, in which he forever prays for a portion of his salary claimed as secretary of the Labor Commission. The petition, with the several exhibits, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Waterhouse, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment to the "Act to further provide for the payment of current accounts." The passage of the bill was recommended with slight amendment. The report of the committee was deferred to be considered with the bill.

Minister Damon gave notice of an "Act appropriating moneys for the expenses of the Legislature of 1896." Senator Lyman sent his bill for the construction of streets in Hilo to the secretary to be read. The bill went to the Printing Committee.

The bill on Homestead leases came up for second reading under the order of the day. The Committee on Public Lands recommended the passage of the bill. On motion of Mr. Baldwin it was considered section by section.

Under the first section Minister Smith noted the provision made for the appraisement of value under the "right of purchase lease." It was manifest that this plan ought to apply to homestead leases. The amendment to the law was made to bring the homestead leases under similar conditions of rental. He explained the difference between the 999 year, or homestead lease, and the right of purchase lease. The object of the amendment to the bill was for those who take advantage of the homestead leases to pay 4 per cent. rental.

President Wilder and Senator Baldwin understood that at the special session the idea was for those taking up homestead leases not to pay rental. Senator Waterhouse wanted to know what would be the effect on those who had already taken up leases. The Attorney General replied that no land had been taken up under the homestead lease. The section was passed as read.

Section 2, providing for striking out the first fifteen words of Section 30, was passed without discussion.

After considerable discussion on Section 3, Minister Cooper suggested that Section 2 of the bill should give the amended section in full. He had found while on the bench that the reference to amendments without giving the amended section in full had caused not a little confusion. On reconsideration of the section Minister Cooper's motion was carried.

Section 3 was passed with a slight amendment. The Act as a whole then passed the second reading and was referred to the printing committee for an official copy.

The Act regulating the beginning and ending of the biennial period passed the final reading by unanimous vote.

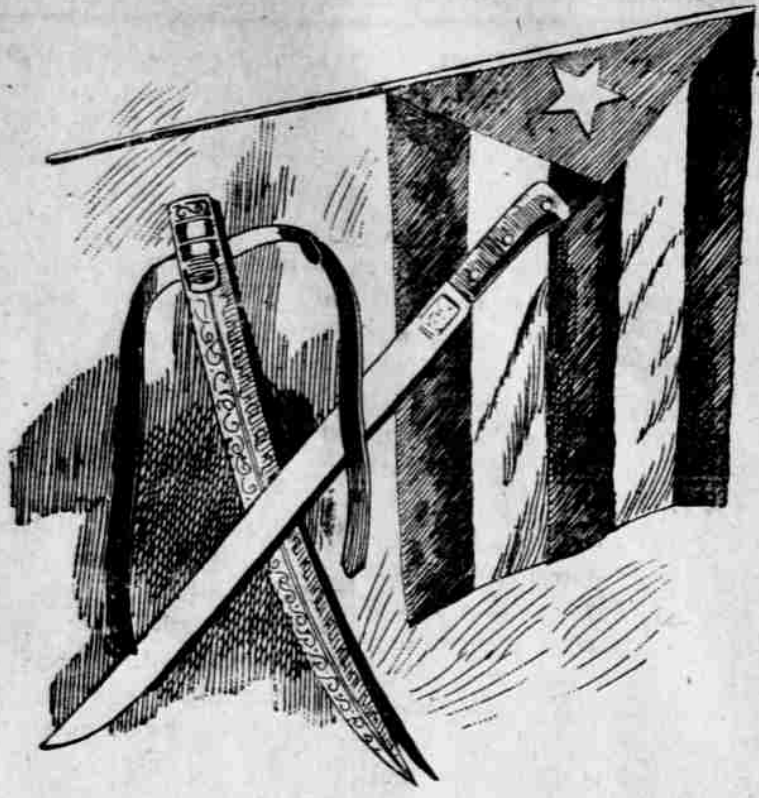
The Senate bill on Current Accounts with report of the committee was taken up. The report of the committee was read as follows:

"Your Committee of Finance to which was referred bill No. 2, 'An Act to Further provide for the Payment of Current Accounts,' after careful consideration, would recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments: In the fifth line after the word 'money' we would recommend the insertion of the words 'not to exceed \$150,000 at any one time,' so that 1st section will read, 'The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Executive Council, is authorized to open a bank account or bank accounts in the name of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii in Honolulu, and from time to time to receive on loan by way of overdraft on such account or accounts such sums of money not to exceed \$150,000 at any one time, as the said Minister and the said Council may seem necessary to meet the current expenses of the said Government.'"

The bill was taken up section by section. On query by Senator Hocking Minister Damon said it was the intention to make the law so that the total loan by the Minister of Finance should not exceed \$150,000. The section as amended by the committee was passed.

Section 2 requiring "that the money borrowed shall be payable on demand with interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum in United States gold," stirred considerable discussion. President Wilder asked why silver might not be borrowed and gold demanded by the money lender. Minister Damon said the section might be amended so as to provide that the money should be repayable in the same coin.

Minister Damon also remarked that in the Finance Department it was necessary to tell the whole story. There could be nothing hidden under the cloak of diplomacy. A year ago there was a surplus but circumstances over which the country had no control had depleted that surplus. This



THE CUBAN FLAG AND MACHETE AND SCABBARD.

measure was asked in order that there should be money provided to meet unusual expenses. "It is a singular thing that the more civilized a country becomes, the greater the expenditure and the greater the taxes." If there any way in which the Minister of Finance could be more closely hedged Mr. Damon was willing that it should be done, but he believed the Legislature should take its share of the responsibility and not put the Executive in a position where it became necessary for the individual members to pledge their personal security.

Minister Cooper offered the following substitute for section 2 which was carried. "The moneys borrowed by the authority of this Act shall be repayable by the Minister of Finance upon his tender of the same, together with interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum in United States gold coin."

Section 3, which provides that money cannot be drawn under this act, "except against departmental drafts or orders on the treasury, of an equal amount duly accepted by the Minister of Finance," passed as read.

Section 5 limiting the act to April 1, 1898, was passed and the bill then passed the second reading as a whole. On motion of Senator Baldwin the report of commission on the Public Lands and Internal Improvements Committee of the Senate who will act with the Minister of the Interior in its consideration.

The bill for expenses of the commission, \$150, was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

A letter from Chief Justice Judd was read in which he stated that he had forwarded uncompleted copies of the Judiciary report in order that the Senate might have portions of it before them while considering the appropriations.

House of Representatives.

House called to order at 10 a. m. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of previous day read and changed slightly according to the suggestion of R. P. Kaeo.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary committee as follows:

Your Judiciary committee to whom was referred Petition No. 1 from certain residents of Lahaina praying for the retention of the Circuit Court term at that town, hereby report, recommending the petition be laid up on the table for consideration with any bill that may be introduced on the subject.

Rep. Richards reported for the Printing committee that the joint report on Great and Department seals had been printed and were ready for distribution.

Rep. Hanuna introduced a resolution to the effect that the secretary be instructed to furnish each member of the House with twelve postage stamps a month with the necessary sticking material on the side to be applied to letters or other mail matter. In plain language the introduction of the resolution explained that twelve two-cent stamps was all that was wanted. One or five cent stamps were not in it. Rep. Bond moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

There was a ripple of light laughter throughout the House and then Rep. Kamao jumped to his feet. All the twenty-four cents a month, not on account of largeness of the sum, but as a matter of principle. Ink, pens and stationery had been furnished members. Stamps were right along in the same line. Very often members wished to confer with their constituents. When matters of importance to them were being transacted in Honolulu it was no more than proper that they should be informed of such. Stamps for this purpose should not be bought with money from the pockets of the Representatives.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost and the motion to adopt was easily carried.

Unless some of the members refuse to accept postage stamps the Secretary will have to furnish \$3.36 worth of stamps every month.

Rep. Robertson moved that the report of the committee on seals be laid on the table to be made the order of the day. Wednesday. Carried.

Rep. Kamao moved that the rules be suspended in order to allow his reading a resolution. When the motion was put a few straggling hands went up for and against. The speaker reprimanded the members for their mesmerized condition and as a punishment made them stand up to show their respective sides. The motion was carried and Rep. Kamao presented his resolution recommending the use of "typewriting" instead of "engrossing."

Rep. Robertson was very much averse to this and expressed the opinion that the committee on rules was shirking its duty. It was the work of this committee to go through the rules carefully and recommend

corrections. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Rep. Kamao discussed the matter further.

Rep. Robertson rose to a point of order and stated that no rule could be changed without one day's notice.

Speaker Naone held that the point of order raised by Rep. Robertson was well taken and declared the resolution out of order.

House adjourned at 10:45.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Routine Matters—Increased Prostitution.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Present: President Smith, members Lansing, Reynolds, Drs. Wood, Day, Emerson and Drs. Wayson and Monsarrat.

Regarding the mitigation act sixty-five examinations were reported and one addition to the ranks of the prostitutes.

The meat and fish inspectors' reports showed everything in good condition.

Mr. Meyer's letter from Molokai spoke of Mr. Rhodes, the forester sent from Honolulu. He was reported as doing good work in the plans set for him to carry out.

Another letter from Kalaupapa asked that more of the Japanese bathing medicine be sent to the unfortunates at that place. The supply had run out completely and, since so much confidence was placed in its healing qualities, it was thought that a supply should be kept on hand at all times. The Board instructed the secretary to send up a supply sufficient to last six months.

An application from Dr. Dalton, graduate of the St. Louis Medical College and a physician of many years' experience, was received by the Board together with good recommendations.

F. S. Dodge's report on sewerage was presented by President Smith. The Board ordered it printed in pamphlet form.

At 4:10 the Board went into executive session.

ARREST THE DISASTER.

Opium License Means Death to Hawaiians.

MR. EDITOR:—With great sorrow and surprise I notice in the city papers that a bill to legalize the sale of opium was brought into the Senate of this Republic. The Senate of this Republic whose "corner stone" appeared to be opposition to the free use of this drug.

When, during the reign of Kalaupapa, opium was legalized, it was not uncommon to see Chinese on the thoroughfares, with their opium pipes ready for any Hawaiians. Even youth and children were taught its use.

We who have seen the dire results of free liquor upon the natives were grieved beyond measure to see this new and terrible foe to the "life of the land" and rejoiced in its removal, but fair lives are still blighted by this license.

Now we are again threatened with the "destruction of" our people from this foe. Our people are they not, whom we have loved and for whom we have labored for more than half a century, ever sorrowing that the kindly Hawaiians are so ready to fall into those snares that destroy soul and body and needing restraint and not license.

May God grant that this young Republic which has taken upon itself the welfare of Hawaiians remain faithful to its trust and not bring upon them, a "terrible temptation" which the past shows them unable to resist and may all good men and true become "enthusiasts" to arrest the disaster.

M. S. OR MOTHER RICE.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

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FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

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VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nunann and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,
25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,
Sulphate of Ammonia,
Sulphate of Potash,
Muriate of Potash & Kainit
High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

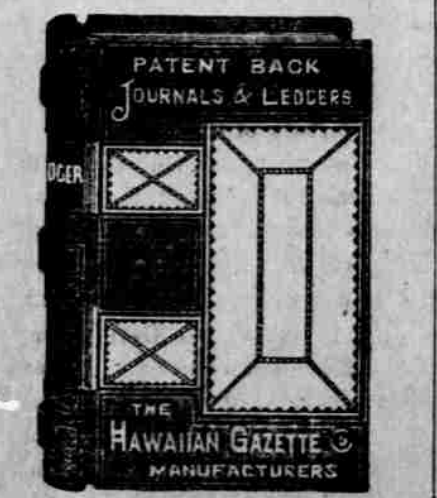
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Importers

Hardware

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GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

We wish to call your attention to the following goods just received from England:

Sheet Zinc,
Bar Iron,
Anvils,
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Hydraulic Jacks,
Rain Gauges,
Hubbuck's White Lead,
Hubbuck's White Zinc,
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Tea Kettles,
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CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

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Gasoline \$3.25 per case, delivered.

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

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AND REPAIRER.

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C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

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Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

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BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inimitable value. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND OUTRIGGER ALICE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the world indicates its inimitable value. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-TRIED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

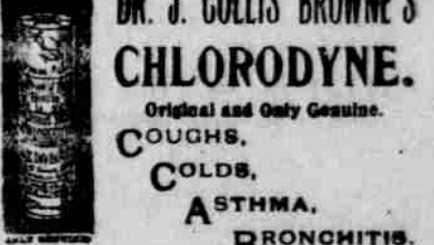
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a deliberate untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY - - - FEBRUARY 28, 1896.

A WASHINGTON STAR correspondent refers to the Cuban girls "in arms" as if this were a new attribute of the new woman. Possibly the old women might throw some light on this subject.

THE graphic description of the Armenian outrages given in another column certainly ought to open many charitable purses to-day, that the sum sent on may be one that will prove a sincere sympathy for those oppressed on account of their religious principles.

THE editor of the San Francisco American says some one ought to send one of the evening papers some literature in order that he may not "make a complete ass of himself every time he writes." It is quite apparent that the San Francisco editor doesn't know his friend. Any amount of literature wouldn't stop the long eared growth.

AS has been remarked by this paper on a previous occasion, the granting of a pension to Kaiulani is simply a question of policy. It will look rather nice on paper to see that the Hawaiian Republic has pensioned a to-have-been queen, and, if the Finance Department can readily furnish the funds, there is no particular objection to the pension. Kaiulani is unfortunate in her advisers, else she would have long ago taken the oath and been granted the pension that is now asked.

MINISTER DAMON has shown himself thoroughly capable of making both ends of the Government finances meet under any and all circumstances, but from the bills now being brought before the Legislature it would appear that he has no intention of allowing the possibility of temporary financial embarrassment. The measures being pressed by the Minister of Finance are in the line of a sound financial policy that will give assurance of the Government meeting its obligations under all circumstances.

A most significant remark was passed by the Attorney-General in the Legislature yesterday when speaking of the necessity for an increased police force on the island of Hawaii. Referring to the new population that needed attention, Mr. Smith said: "If they were Anglo-Saxons with their families we would not need a police force." There is a text for a good, wholesome sermon in this one remark. If some of the economists, who are so anxious to cut down the police force, would simply transform their negative efforts against the police force into positive efforts for the increase of the Anglo-Saxon, they might rest assured that they have, at least, done one action for the welfare of their country and their constituents. It is the importation of intelligent, active Americans into this country that will help to do away with the police and hold the Asiatic in check.

SINCE some of the residents of Hilo are using such strong language about the amount of public money they are receiving for public works, it would be decidedly interesting to know what proportion of the taxes the people of Hilo and Hawaii pay. Whether their claims are just or not can be very easily settled. There are cold, calculating figures that tell the whole story. The Minister of Finance told the Legislature that everything in his department had to be open to the public, consequently there must be a record of the taxes paid and money received by the people of the big island. They have never offered comparative figures, but they cannot object to the story being told in black and white. Let the Legislature call on

the Minister of Finance for a statement of the money Hawaii has paid into the treasury and what has been drawn out for its benefit.

In rendering a decision on a crime resulting from voluntary intoxication, a court in the District of Columbia declared, "It is inexorably demanded for the protection of society against lawlessness that the court should not yield to sentimentality and follow judicial utterances which set a premium on vice by condonation of crime resulting from reckless habits." The people of this country have been requested to yield to a weak sentimentality, to set a premium on vice and virtually condone crime by opening the doors to one of its strongest allies. The country may need an opium revenue, but it does not need and should beware of the expenses resulting from a probable increase of crime. The honest thinking people will not condone a vice that is simply a stepping stone to the greater degradation of the Hawaiians.

WANTS ALL THE GLORY.

It is said that the United States Congress has found the co-operation with President Cleveland on matters of foreign policy is impossible. An exchange says: "The Senate, in particular, is completely out of touch with his views, and has been since the present administration began. It favored Hawaii; he opposed it. It sympathized, though by no formal expression, with Nicaragua in the contention at Corinto; the President refused to speak, and British troops were landed. It started in to back him up in the new assertion of the Monroe doctrine, he, through Mr. Smith of New Jersey, promptly took issue with its deliverance. The Davis resolution was pronounced extreme and untimely. Its passage will be unwelcome to the President. The Senate gave cordial approval to the Armenian resolutions; the President, it is said, will not forward them to the European powers. And so now in this Cuban business. The Senate, if it could, would grant belligerent rights to the insurgents at once; the President shows no such disposition." The cause of the President's action is said to be his unwillingness to allow Congress to share in whatever glory may attack foreign dealings of the United States. The bulk of the glory must be his or there will be no glory at all. From the outcome of several of his strokes of foreign policy, it is quite natural that even the men of his own party should turn all the glory upon his shoulders.

COMPLETE IN ITS FALSITY.

During the opening hours of the Legislative session yesterday Senator Brown rose to a question of privilege and called attention to a list of names published by this paper under the words "black list." Senator Brown expressed the opinion that the course of the paper was not just, fair or respectful. He stated that the ADVERTISER was making an attempt to intimidate members of the Legislature, who had not already placed themselves on record either for or against the opium license. He also remarked that the policy of the ADVERTISER was controlled by those in the employ of the Government and asked if the course of the ADVERTISER met the approbation of the Government. Senator McCandless followed in the wake of Mr. Brown in a more virulent attack on the ADVERTISER, and went so far as to announce to the Minister of Finance that an official in the finance department "dictated" the policy of the ADVERTISER, and to further ask the Minister of Finance what he thought of it.

So far as the use of the words "black list" is concerned, we do not maintain that they must remain, if the Senators feel that they are prejudicial to the interests of disinterested legislation. We regret very much, however, that it should have been insinuated that the use of those words indicated a course of intimidation toward those members who have not expressed their

opinions. We have believed and we do believe today that the members of the Legislature are above intimidation, and though forty black lists might be published, we know of no Senator or Representative whose opinions would be swerved thereby. Some of the Senators made a very black interpretation of the words in question. The color will doubtless change after the first heat of argument has passed.

What interests us more directly at this time is the insinuation by Senator Brown and the direct statement by Senator McCandless that the policy of this paper is dictated by an official of the Government. They refer to Collector General Castle. What ground these men think they have for making such statements we do not know, but we do know that the insinuation and the statement that the policy of this paper is "dictated" by any one man other than the responsible editor whose name appears at the head of this column, are absolutely without foundation—a representation complete only in its falsity. The connection of the name of any Government official, past or present, with the editorial policy of the ADVERTISER is unjust and uncalled for, and those, whomsoever they may be, making such statements dare not attempt to prove the truth of their assertions. It is easy to say "it is generally understood;" it is easy to make insinuations and attempt to throw discredit on a Government official, but there is not a member of any legislative body in this country who can successfully uphold any insinuations by an attempt to prove that Collector-General Castle dictates the policy of this paper. Mr. Castle, doubtless, has opinions on the opium bill and other legislative measures which will reach the Legislature through the Minister of Finance, and, so far as we are able to learn, the country will have plenty of opportunity to study his opinions and conclusions without exerting themselves to spread abroad misrepresentations regarding Mr. Castle and the ADVERTISER.

HAWAII'S CRIMINAL RECORD.

The criminal record shown by the report of Chief Justice Judd for the years 1894-95 gives many interesting points on the general morality of the nation. This record unfortunately does not show that crime is on the decrease in Hawaii although, as compared with the statistics given recently regarding crime in the United States, we have reason, on the whole, to congratulate ourselves as a law abiding community.

The Chief Justice gives the number of arrests for the last biennial period as 14,910 with 8578 convictions; an increase of 1786 convictions over the last period. The cause of the increased convictions the Chief Justice attributes in part to the increased vigilance of the Police department. The increased number of convictions for gambling alone is 1163, which in a measure accounts for the unusual gain. In estimating the population, arbitrary figures are taken which are doubtless more nearly correct than the figures given in the census of 1890. Of the 13,500 Chinese, 20.11 per cent. have been convicted of criminal offenses; of the 21,000 Japanese, 8.77 per cent.; 12,000 Portuguese, 3.60; 40,000 Hawaiians, 6.96 per cent. and of 14,000 coming under the head of other nationalities, 5.73 per cent. have been convicted. In every nationality except the Portuguese, there has been an increase of criminals. Among the last named there has been a decrease of thirteen.

In sifting down the criminal offenses it is found that gambling has been on the increase particularly among the Asiatics. Arrests for opium selling, importing and having in possession have risen from 1,235 in the former period to 1,408; an increase of 173. The convictions have also increased in about the same proportion. Convictions for drunkenness have increased over 18 per cent. and 76 per cent. of

these convictions were obtained in the District Court of Honolulu. The Chinese appear to be the only nationality not addicted to drunkenness. All other nationalities show an increased record of debauch. Drunkenness among the Japanese has increased nearly 50 per cent. in two years and Hawaiians a little over 20 per cent.

The total number of criminal cases considered by all the courts during the last period was 14,932, against 11,569 during the previous period. These criminal cases have increased a little over two per cent. While the increase is not a large one or particularly alarming, it is very easy to note in which direction the weaknesses of the Hawaiians tend. Of the 1630 convicted for drunkenness, 974 were Hawaiians. They are a people addicted to dissipation and the use of injurious stimulants and drugs. They figure very little in the opium transactions because the high price of the smuggled drug is an effective barrier. But once license the drug, give the Hawaiian to understand that its use meets with the approval of the Government, and, as remarked by Judge Hardy of Kauai, "the burden of calamities and evil influences, already so heavy, would be greater than our weak Hawaiian brother could bear."

LICENSE WILL NOT WIN.

Probably the most interesting piece of news that will go to the Coast by the late mails is the fact that there has been introduced in the Legislature of the Republic a bill to provide for the licensing of opium. It is needless to say that the news will be somewhat of a surprise to those who have taken more than a passing interest in the last three years of Hawaiian history. After having been led to look upon the opium bill as one of the principal causes leading to the overthrow of 1893, they may well be surprised to find an attempt being made to incorporate a similar bill in the political platform of the party now in power.

We realize fully that no sane American politician will ever put the present "opium effort" down as a move advocated by able politicians. Consequently the conclusion they will doubtless come to is that, after all, Cleveland was right and the opium bill of 1892 was only used as a handle to gain power. We also realize that the Democratic party of the United States will be highly pleased to be able to go into the coming presidential campaign and harp on the opium bill of the new Republic with all the detrimental variations of which the campaign orator alone is capable.

It is hardly time, however, for the campaign orator to lay his plans on this score or for the conservative friends of the Republic to come to the conclusion that they have miscalculated the character of the parties in whom they have previously placed confidence. The opium bill has not passed, and there is every indication that it will be sent to its death in the Senate, where it originated. A private canvas of the Senate fails to show that there are enough members of that body who are prepared to stultify the early record of the Republic by voting for a measure so thoroughly odious to the majority of the people of this country. There always has been and probably always will be a clique favoring the licensing of opium. Provisional Government, Republic, or any other form of government could not keep them from attempting to gain favorable legislation. The moral sense and the political sense of the majority of the men who stand by the Republic and good government, however, revolts at the sight of this old bugbear again coming to the front.

But, however disagreeable the topic may be, the people have confidence in the majority of their representatives who were elected to the Legislature, not to give the country a twenty years' set-back and offer damaging arguments to our enemies gratis, but rather to

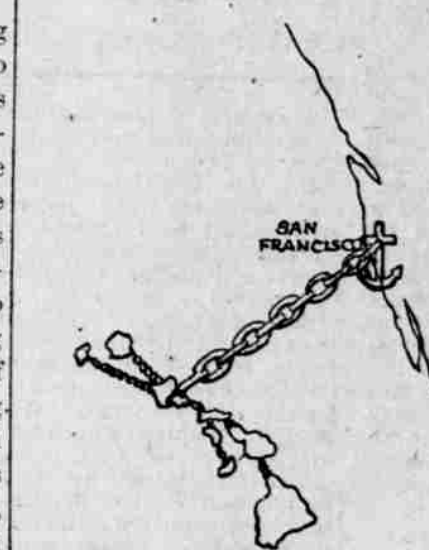
keep the laws of the country well within the firm foundation principles of the Republic, which have thus far met the approval, not only of the people of Hawaii, but of a large majority of the citizens of the States. Although the opium advocates are active, our friends may rest assured that not all the legislators are prepared to cut their political throats at this, their first opportunity.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Organizing the Third House—Committees Appointed.

At a meeting of the American League last night two new members were elected.

A committee was appointed to secure, if possible, speakers from outside the league to make addresses at an open meeting to be held in the near future. At this time there will be formed what is now spoken of as the "Third House," composed of the public, which will have for its work the consideration of bills, resolutions and other business before the Legislature. The public, or the "Third House," will appoint its own speaker at the meeting designated and, will proceed to business immediately. Committees will also be appointed. The matter has been thought by sound minds to be worthy of consideration. The American League has taken it up in a business-like way, giving every assurance of its success and assuring the public of concerted action in voicing its sentiments to the Legislature.



Annexation - A Design for the Great Seal.

A. R. F.

The American Relief Fund held an adjourned annual meeting yesterday morning at the office of Mr. Bruce Cartwright, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Hon. C. R. Bishop, president; W. F. Allen, vice-president; W. O. Atwater, secretary and treasurer; J. Emmeluth and C. B. Ripley, relief committee.

Funeral of Palmer Parker.

The funeral services of the late Palmer Kuihelani Parker took place at the family residence yesterday afternoon, the Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. A quartette of singers sang "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer, My God to Thee." The coffin and the room in which it was placed were one mass of flowers, sent in by friends of the deceased. Upon the piano was a large cross of red flowers. Violets were strewn in profusion all over the coffin. A large number of friends were present at the services. The body will be taken to the family vault at Mana on the Lieklike today for interment.

As a Mark of Respect.

In honor of the late Palmer K. Parker, Oahu College, of which institution Mr. Parker had been a student, was closed yesterday afternoon in order that the pupils might attend the funeral services. Resolutions of sympathy, to be presented to the family, have been placed in the hands of Viggo Jacobsen to be engrossed.

THE PROPER TIME

When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all form reliable, grateful people. They tell the story.

HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

The Hilo Shoot.

News was received by the Hawaii yesterday that after nine men of the Hilo team had shot in the match with Company B last Saturday it was found that the score stood 432. This was very surprising to Captain Austin who immediately had the target examined. It was soon found out that 2s and 3s had been made but that the native marker had been bribed to paste them up and call the 2s and 3s, 4s and 5s respectively. The native boy was sharply questioned about the matter but nothing further than the fact that he had been bribed, could be learned. Captain Austin was hot after the person, whoever he might be, when the Hawaii sailed for this port. The Hilo riflemen will shoot over again tomorrow and at that time it will be sought to secure a reliable marker.

Will Embark in Business.

R. C. A. Peterson, familiarly known to everyone as "Bert," will open an office in the Cummins Block on March 1st for the transaction of business of collecting, Custom House brokerage and conveyancing. During Mr. Peterson's two years' services in the Custom House he has won the regard of the community for his genial, affable ways and he hopes that they may have won for him a generous share of patronage in his new business.

TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII.

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

FOR SALE BY

Hawaiian News Company and Thrum's Bookstore,

Fort Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention. No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Considered in Senate Yesterday Morning.

McCANDLESS WANTS ROADS.

Considering the Design for the Great Seal—House Continues to Hold Short Sessions—Will Resume this Morning—Probable Work Next Week.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

Appropriations were the principal topics under consideration in the Senate Thursday. When the roll was called at the opening hour a quorum was present and the business of the day taken up promptly.

Under the head of resolutions, Minister Damon presented a bill appropriating money for the Legislative session of 1896. This passed the first reading.

The appropriations for salaries and pay-rolls then came up under the regular order of the day. The Department of Foreign Affairs was the first on the list. Salary of Minister of Foreign Affairs, \$9000; passed. Minister Cooper requested that the chief clerk of the Foreign Office be given the title of secretary. The change was accepted and the salary of the secretary passed at \$4800. Salary of clerks, \$5400; passed. Clerk Executive Council, salary \$2400; passed. Envoy to Washington, \$12,000; passed. Salary of Secretary Legation Washington, \$8400; passed. Salary Consul-General, San Francisco, \$9000; passed.

Senator Wright thought the amount for clerical aid at San Francisco ought to be more than \$2400, and when asked if any complaints had been made replied that he made the suggestion merely as a business proposition. The item was not changed and passed as read. Pay of messenger Foreign Office, \$960; passed. The item, "support of the military pay-rolls, \$138,000," was, on motion of Senator Waterhouse, referred to the Military Committee. Band, \$36,000; passed. Preservation of archives, \$1000; passed.

Under suspension of the rules Minister Damon introduced an Act making special appropriations for the departments during the biennial period. This was read and sent to the printer.

Attorney-General's Department.

Appropriations for the Attorney-General's Department were then considered. Salary of Attorney General, \$9000; passed. Salary of Deputy Attorney General, \$6000; passed. Salary of Marshal, \$6000; passed. Salary of Deputy Marshal, \$4200; passed. Salary of first clerk to Marshal, \$3600; passed. Salary of jailor, Oahu prison, \$3600; passed. Salary of Sheriff of Hawaii, \$5000; passed.

The following items were also passed as read: Sheriff of Maui, \$4,500; Sheriff of Kauai, \$4,000; Sheriff's Clerk, Maui, \$1,200; Sheriff's Clerk, Hawaii, \$1,200; Sheriff's Clerk, Kauai, \$600. Minister Smith asked for an increase of the salary of Hawaii's Deputy Sheriff from \$3,000 to \$3,600. This was made at the urgent request of the Sheriff of Hawaii. The work of the position was such that it had been found almost impossible to find the right kind of a man who would take the place at the salary named. The Deputy's position was one of no little responsibility and the Government ought to be in a position to be able to make a careful selection. It is a problem with which the department is now wrestling, in filling the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Deputy Williams. The motion to increase the salary was seconded by Senator Waterhouse, who related an interesting experience he had on Hawaii in connection with the capability of police officials. Senator McCandless wanted to know if the sheriff and deputies were not paid more than the same positions carried in the States. He wanted the money for roads and bridges.

Mr. Smith noted that the sheriffs and their deputies are obliged to prosecute their cases in court, and there were comparatively few men who could carry out the work of the position properly. If the Government wanted to hold good men it must pay them more than is received by plantation lunas. Senator Baldwin believed the sheriffs should receive better compensation; efficient officers were needed. Senator Northrup, said that in his eleven years' residence on the island of Hawaii he had become impressed with the importance of the Deputy Sheriff's office. The best policy was to pay a good man what he was worth.

The item was passed, raising the salary to \$3,600. Other items were passed without discussion as follows: Salary of Deputy Sheriff, North Kohala, \$2400; salary of Deputy Sheriff, South Kohala, \$1080; salary of Deputy Sheriff, Hamakua, \$2400; salary of Deputy Sheriff, North Hilo, \$1440; salary of Deputy Sheriff, North Kona, \$1440; salary of Deputy Sheriff, South Kona, \$1440; salary of Deputy Sheriff, Kaua, \$2040; salary of Deputy Sheriff, Puna, \$960. When the item "Pay of Police, Hawaii, \$46,500," was reached, Minister Smith explained that the increase over the previous period had been made at the suggestion of the Marshal, and Sheriff of Hawaii. The increase in the population and the character of the new people had made it necessary to keep a larger force.

Senator Waterhouse said, the more policemen, the better. They were needed on Hawaii to look after the illicit liquor vendors. Senator Hocking objected to the steady increase of the police. "The Chief Justice's report says that crime is increasing," remarked President Wilder.

The Attorney-General again spoke of the character of the new population on Hawaii. "If they were Anglo-



Golden Honors

from the

Golden Coast

...for...

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

California, empire of the Pacific, salutes the world. Her Midwinter Fair closed in a midsummer blaze of glory. Second only to the Columbian Exposition in extent, variety and splendor, the coast display was a veritable triumph. Out of her abundance the state poured her treasures—and the nations of the earth came to aid her in her noble exhibition.

Memorable were the exhibits—of gold and silver, of wheat and oil, of fruit and wine, of silk and wool—of all that man and nature could combine to produce. And no exhibit attracted more attention or excited warmer approval than that of

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Official tests showed it to be highest in leavening power, purest in quality, and most efficient in results of all baking powders made. Accordingly, the Highest Award and Gold Medal were conferred on Dr. Price's at the Midwinter Fair.

The triumph at San Francisco confirms the victory at Chicago. The Midwinter Fair verdict sustains and vindicates the bestowal of highest honors on Dr. Price's by the jury of awards at the World's Columbian Exposition.

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS. HONOLULU, H. I.

Saxons, with their wives and families, we wouldn't need such a police force." The item passed as read.

The Attorney General then asked that the salary of the deputy-sheriff at Wailuku be increased to \$3,000. Senator McCandless took up considerable time on the point. The item passed as \$3,000.

Senator Hocking then moved that the salary of the Makawao deputy be raised from \$2,400 to \$3,000. McCandless forgot his roads and bridges for the time being and seconded the motion. Minister Smith drew attention to the fact that if this man's salary was raised, all in his class should follow. The deputy at Wailuku was deputy sheriff of the whole island and had greater responsibilities than the others. Minister Damon said he didn't know much about the sheriff's department, but he did know that the success of a department depended on the man at the head. "You can make or break a department in the selection of the responsible heads."

Respect to Former Legislator.

At this point Minister Damon called the attention of the Senators to Mr. Godfrey Rhodes, who had just come into the hall. Mr. Rhodes once presided over the Legislature and Mr. Damon asked that the rules be suspended that he might present a motion requesting Mr. Rhodes to occupy a seat on the floor of the Senate. The motion was carried and Mr. Rhodes escorted to a seat on the right of the President. Mr. Rhodes thanked the Senators for the courtesy shown him and remarked that it was a pleasure to note the change for the better that had taken place since he was president of the Legislature.

The Senators then turned to appropriations again. The salary of the Makawao deputy was not raised, but passed as in the bill, \$2400.

Other items were passed without discussion as follows:

Salary of deputy sheriff, Lahaina, \$1920; salary of deputy sheriff, Hana, \$1920; salary of deputy sheriff, Molokai, \$1600; pay of police, Maui \$31,000; salary of deputy sheriff, Lihue \$1920; salary of deputy sheriff, Kawaihau \$1560; salary of deputy sheriff, Hanalei \$1560; salary of deputy sheriff, Koloa \$1560; salary of deputy sheriff, Waimea \$2400; pay of police, Kauai \$15,000; salary of deputy sheriff, Koolau \$1920; salary of deputy sheriff, Koolauloa \$1920; salary of deputy sheriff, Waialua \$1200; salary of deputy sheriff, Waianae \$1200; salary of deputy sheriff, Ewa \$1440; pay of police, Oahu \$140,000; salary of two clerks, receiving station \$2580; salary of Supreme Court officer \$2160; salary of back inspector \$2400.

Salaries of physicians receiving station and prison, \$2400. Pay of jailors, guards and lunas, \$55,000. Salary of clerk, translator and copyist, \$2400. Minister Damon fathered the appropriations for the bureau of public instruction. The item, the inspector-general's salary, was passed as read, \$6500. Considerable discussion arose in consequence of the new item of \$3600 for a deputy-inspector for Honolulu, and the items under "Public Instruction" were referred to the committee on education.

Appropriations for the Commission of Public Lands went through as follows: Salary of Land Agent, \$6000; salary of Secretary and Sub-Agent Fifth Land District, \$4800; salary of First Clerk, \$2400; salary of Second Clerk, \$960; pay of Sub-Agent, \$4420 (one not to exceed \$1500 for island of Hawaii, and four not to exceed \$730 each, at the discretion of the Land Commission); pay of Rangers, \$4320 60 (six not to exceed \$720, each at the discretion of the Land Commission).

At 11:45 the Senate took a recess to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened with the consideration of the Interior Department appropriations. Minister King had comparatively few explanations to make as his list of salaries was quite the same as the last period. The items were as follows:

Salary of Minister \$9000; salary of chief clerk \$5400; salary of first assistant clerk \$4200; salary of second assistant clerk \$3600; salary of third assistant clerk \$3000; salary of fourth assistant clerk \$1920; clerk in charge of land records and copying patent records \$1800; two messengers \$1920.

Salary of surveyor general \$9000; salary of assistant in charge of office \$4800; salary of engineer on city and general work \$4800; salary of first assistant engineer on city and general work \$3600; salary of second assistant engineer on city and general work \$1800; salary of third assistant engineer on city and general work \$1200; salary of messenger \$960; salary of registrar \$5000; salary of deputy registrar and copyist \$3600; salary of four copyists at \$70, \$60 and two at \$50 each per month \$5520; salary of Japanese inspector and interpreter \$4500; salary of inspector and secretary of bureau of immigration \$2400; salary of superintendent of Honolulu water works and clerk of market \$5000; salary of clerk \$3600; salary of assistant clerk \$960; pay of reservoir keepers \$2640; pay of plumber and assistant \$2640; pay of tap inspector \$2184; pay of shipping tenders \$960; market's pay roll \$720; pay of assistant market keeper \$600; salary of superintendent Hilo water works \$1200; salary of superintendent Koloa water works \$50; salary of inspector \$3000; salary of superintendent public works \$9000; salary of road engineer \$4800; salary of bookkeeper \$3000; salary of draughtsman \$2400; salary of harbor master \$6000; pay of keeper of wharf and buoys, Lahaina \$240; salary of road supervisor, Honolulu \$4800; roads and bridges, Honolulu, pay roll \$26,664; steam tug, pay roll \$12,600; salary of secretary Board of Health \$8600.

Under pay of Government physicians, Senator Waterhouse said he thought \$36,000 was too much to pay the doctors and asked that the item be referred to a committee.

Minister Smith reviewed the policy of the Government to see to it that all people, especially Hawaiians, should have proper medical attendance. The physicians had done a great deal of good work. He was sorry the Board of Health had not its report at hand to give proof of what had been done. There were some physicians who did not follow out their duty as they should, but as a whole they were faithful. He did not believe it was time to do away with the system.

Senator Waterhouse said he had hoped the Board of Health would recommend doing away with this item. Here was a good opportunity for economy.

Senator Baldwin did not consider it time to do away with Government physicians, as the system assured a good class of physicians in the outside districts.

Mr. Waterhouse withdrew his motion, expressing the hope that at the next session a bill would be introduced doing away with this large pay-roll. The item passed as read, \$36,000. Other items for the Board of Health were: General expenses pay-roll, \$18,600; non-leprosy children pay roll, \$912; removing garbage pay-roll, \$10,800; quarantine pay-roll, \$1900; maintenance of hospitals pay-roll, \$7200; Act to mitigate pay-roll, \$2400; segregation of lepers pay-roll, \$38,400.

Salary of Superintendent Insane Asylum, \$3600; passed. Pay of assistants, \$21,600. Minister Smith upheld the increase of appropriation for pay of assistants at the Insane Asylum. The increase had been urged before the Board of Health. More guards were needed in properly caring for the insane. Senator Waterhouse favored referring the question to the Committee on Public Health. The Senators then investigated these matters for themselves. Senator McCandless wanted to know if the Government was caring for insane people who were able to pay their own expenses. He wished the Committee would look into the matter. Minister Smith said that whenever inmates had means they were charged. The item was referred to the Committee on Public Health for investigation.

Under Forests and Nurseries, Senator Wright wanted a complete discussion of the pay of the Commissioner and of Professor Koebel. A motion to refer all items under forests and nurseries to the committee on commerce was carried. The remainder of the miscellaneous appropriation for public grounds, fire departments, etc., aggregating \$72,924, were passed without discussion.

Items under the postal bureau were reconsidered. Senator Waterhouse reported the investigation of the item \$28,320 for salary of clerks, and recommended that it pass. The actual pay-roll of the Postmaster General was \$25,560, thus giving a margin to work on for hire of extra clerks. The report of the committee was accepted, and the item passed as in the bill. The committee also recommended that the \$35,000 "pay for postmasters" and \$32,840 "pay for mail carriers" be allowed. The report was accepted and the item passed.

Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the bill were passed without discussion. The sections relate to the methods of paying out the moneys appropriated. Adjourned.

The items yet to come up for discussion include the military pay roll and the appropriations for the Board of Public Instruction, Forests and Nurseries, and the pay of assistants at the Insane Asylum. It is probable the committee will be prepared to report and the second reading of the bill completed on Tuesday.

House of Representatives.

House called to order at 10 a. m. by Speaker Naiope. Prayer by Rev. Waiama and reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

Speaker Naiope presented the following communication from the Judiciary Department:

"I am instructed by His Honor, the Chief Justice, to say that he regrets that the statistical part of his report is not yet completely printed. As you are about to consider appropriations for the Judiciary Department, uncompleted copies of his report are here with forwarded which will be replaced by complete copies when out of the printer's hands."

"Your obedient servant,"

"HENRY SMITH,"

"Clerk Judiciary Department."

Rep. Kamao moved the communication be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

A communication from the Senate announced the transmission to the House of Senate Bill No. 3, an act regarding "biennial fiscal periods," which passed its third reading in the Senate, February 26th.

Rep. Richards reported House Bill No. 1, relating to leases, as typewritten.

Minister Smith announced his intention to introduce a bill entitled "An act to amend an act relating to leases and wash-bouses," approved August 9, 1880.

House Bill No. 1, relating to leases, passed its third reading unanimously. The order of the day was the consideration of the recommendation by the Committee on Seals of the design for Great Seal handed in by Viggo Jacobsen.

Rep. Bond cautioned the House to consider carefully the matter in hand. He had read a criticism in the morning's paper on the design as handed in by Mr. Jacobsen, and was of the opinion that good sound sense had been displayed therein. Rep. Bond did not like the idea of the bird, Phoenix. The little Republic had not come to life out of the ashes, but had grown. It did not propose to live singly as it is chronicled of the bird Phoenix. The House had committed itself to annexation and the representation of the bird on the seal was as much as to say that such a course of things was not wanted.

Rep. Bond also objected to the lettering as being inappropriate. It should not be fancy unless it could be beautiful. Plain characters would be better suited. If a "U" meant it should not be made a "U."

Rep. Bond then passed around a picture of the design for Great Seal with another bird on it, but the enchanting notes of this plumed visitor did not strike very sympathetically on the optic nerves of the two rows of stately representatives.

Rep. Robertson rose slowly in his place and began by agreeing with the former speaker in the idea that care should be taken in regard to the Great Seal. The committee had given the matter very careful thought and after going through all the designs handed in, had adopted the one which struck them as being by far the best one, members of the House should recollect in considering the matter of a seal that in the design each part was dependent upon the other. Each side was balanced by its opposite and the top by the bottom. Each part was necessary to the symmetry of the whole design. It would not do to take away something and add nothing. In order to be able to judge of matters pertaining to a seal, person should be fully acquainted with the various symbols that go to compose it. The reasons for objection to the seal as published in the morning paper, were not sound. In this it was recommended that the bird Phoenix be omitted and the main feature of the design dropped down a trifle. Rep. Robertson said the center-piece could not be moved without spoiling the whole design. The star, the center of the whole design would become a shooting star within a limited space. Out of its present position it would look lost and bear a selfish expression.

When the committee met for a consideration of the design it had been thought proper by some that the date be taken out. The designer was consulted and he objected to such a change on the ground that the design would be completely spoiled by doing this. The date was left where it was first placed.

Certain people had interposed the objection that the whole design favored too much of royalty and that the tabu sticks brought back too much of the olden times. Many objections could easily be placed against the design, but were they worth while considering? One might object to the figure of Kamehameha I as representing a savage chasing around without a full complement of clothes, but the fact still remained that the figure represents the age that is past.

Others might pick out the star as a point of attack. Stars were only meant for the sky; therefore all people here should consider themselves angels since stars are to be found on earth.

Then again certain people might take the sun rising over the whole as a symbol of the ascendency of the Japanese over every one else in the country, but in reality it was intended by the designer to represent the dawn of the new era in 1894.

The taro and banana leaves might be construed as meaning that taro and bananas were the only articles of food here. These and other objections of the kind could easily be interposed but it was evident on the face of them that they had no soundness of judgment. Persons fully acquainted with the meaning of the symbols were the only ones competent to judge.

Rep. Robertson saw no room for objection to the design, and moved for its adoption.

Rep. Rycroft echoed the sentiments expressed by the former speaker. To take out the bird without substituting something in its place would spoil the whole design. Since there was no hurry about the adoption of the seal, Rep. Rycroft was in favor of making a discussion of it the order of the day for Tuesday, and made a motion to that effect.

Rep. Bond said he did not object to the seal as a whole. He thought it was really a handsome thing, but the letters should be changed.

Rep. Kamao, in recommending certain changes, said that some people might think that the Goddess of Liberty supporting the Hawaiian flag meant that the United States was steadily pulling the Islands over on her side while Kamehameha, with his spear, was trying to pull it back. Then again, others might think the people a little previous in anticipating annexation, such as the design seemed to do.

Rep. Rycroft said that the United States did not have a cinch on the Goddess of Liberty; it was the symbol of republics.

Rep. Hanaua said that Rep. Robertson had spent a good deal of time in telling about other people's criticisms. He was sorry the honorable member did not give any of his own thoughts on the matter. Rep. Hanaua saw no fault in the design, and seconded its immediate adoption.

The motion to defer was lost. Rep. Bond moved that the matter be left with the committee to see if they would not recommend a change in the lettering on the design.

Rep. Kamao objected to the lettering, and favored referring the matter back to the committee. He did not want to have letters so that the ordinary run of people would have to look two or three times before making them out.

Rep. Rycroft said that plain letters could be found on most any beer bottle or tin of blacking that one might happen to run across. On the former the letters were especially plain. What the people wanted was something artistic and in the line to please. He thought that the matter should be allowed more discussion on the part of the people through the medium of the newspapers.

Rep. Robertson saw no objection to referring the matter back to the committee, and thought that Rep. Bond's motion to that effect should carry.

Motion put to vote. Carried. Senate Bill No. 3, an act regarding "Biennial fiscal periods," passed its first and second readings.

Rep. Kamao moved that the bill be read the third time on Friday. Carried.

House adjourned at 11:30 a. m.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Marshal Brown was well enough yesterday to call on Minister Cooper.

The Board of Immigration met yesterday and considered applications for plantation laborers.

The reception of Artist Hilliard to the Kiloana Art League will be given on Tuesday evening, March 3d.

The Appropriation Bill for salaries and pay rolls comes up in the Senate today under the regular order of the day.

Quite a number of articles belonging to the late monarchy and sold at auction were purchased by the trustees of the Bishop museum.

Forty Japanese men and ten women, contract laborers, under the convention were returned to Japan on the Altmore yesterday.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of the birth of Paul Isenberg, Sr., and the day will be fittingly observed at Waialae ranch.

Work on the building improvements on Fort street at the Love property have begun. T. B. Murray's former residence has been torn down.

Miss Eastman, head teacher of the kindergarten, having finished her labors and graduated her class, left yesterday for her home in the United States.

The cases of Pat Curtis and others connected with the recent expedition to Waianae will come up for trial in the District Court this morning.

The Company D minstrel troupe had another successful rehearsal at the drill shed last night. The boys are doing good work, but they say it is a little tedious.

Wo Sing & Co. bailed out the ten rice plantation Chinamen from Mokuleia yesterday morning. It cost the firm just \$10,000 or \$1000 apiece to get the men out.

Hon. P. C. Jones forwarded about \$200 by the Australia yesterday as Honolulu's contribution for the aid

of the Armenians. This money was raised principally through the efforts of Rev. Dr. Birnie.

The case of Lionel Redpath came up for trial in the District Court yesterday morning but was continued until Saturday morning at the request of Mr. Redpath himself, his attorney, Chas. Creighton being ill.

A number of handsome silver prizes taken by the son of W. H. Cornwell while taking part in college athletic sports in England are exhibited in the windows of the Pacific Hardware Co. Several paintings of fruit are exhibited by the same firm.

THE COMBINATION HOP.

Enjoyable Time Last Night—Good Music and Fine Decorations.

The joint dance of Companies B and D at the drill shed last night was attended by about seventy-five couples, all of whom had a delightful time, thanks to the work of the various committees.

The drill hall was more beautifully decorated than upon any previous occasion, the work of artistic hands showing to good advantage. Outside the entrance was a temporary archway covered with flags. Just above the entrance was draped a large American flag behind which electric lights cast a pleasant glow. The remainder of the room was decorated with flags of all nations. The stage built for the minstrel entertainment was hung with flags and at the rear was placed a row of palms. The Kawaihau Club, seated here, furnished music for the occasion.

Dancing, the main feature of the evening, was kept up until a late hour. Refreshments were served at an acceptable period. Everything combined to make the event one of the most enjoyable in the history of the drill shed.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says his liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

BY AUTHORITY.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On SATURDAY, March 21st, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

1—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 6 1-10 of an acre. Upset price, \$610.

2—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 44-100 of an acre. Upset price, \$100.

3—Lot at seashore, Waianae, Oahu, at mouth of the river, containing 4 acres. Upset price, \$100.

The sale of Lot 3 is upon condition that purchaser will within one year from date of purchase, erect upon the land a building suitable for purpose of small hotel, to accommodate not less than twelve persons.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1735-1m

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, March 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

Lot 1. Land at Kalihi, District of Kona, Oahu, being a portion of land of Kahauliki, makai of the Government road to Ewa, containing 4 2-10 acres. Upset price, \$2000.

Lot 2. Land in Maalo, District of Kaupo, Maui, containing 2 49-100 acres. Upset price, \$25.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may also be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1737-6t

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1, Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of estrays in Makaweli, Kauai, on a piece of land owned by the Makaweli Plantation.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed MR. JAMES CAMPBELL Poundmaster to the above Pound in Makaweli, Kauai.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 26, 1896.
1737-3t

TROUBLES IN ARMENIA.

A Graphic Description by a Resident.

MRS. SHEPHERD'S STATEMENT.

Unprovoked Attack on the Christians. The Government Slow to Act—Soldiers Assist the Plunderers—Danger to the Foreigners—Much Suffering.

HONOLULU, FEB. 14, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—I enclose herewith extracts from a letter received last week from my brother-in-law, Dr. Fred D. Shepard, the president of the Central Turkey College at Aintab, Turkey, describing the outbreak and massacre at Aintab of the Christian Armenians. My sister Dr. Fanny P. Shepard and her husband went out as missionaries in 1882 and were located at Aintab in charge of the hospital which had been built by the efforts of Dr. Trowbridge, the founder of the college. They both speak the Turkish fluently and have many personal friends among the Moslems.

I visited them in 1885 and became acquainted with their work and many of the people. I liked the Armenians very much, and thought them and still believe that they are a class of people that would be of great value to us in this country, if brought as immigrants, being hard working, frugal and patient under extreme provocation, born of the oppression to which they have been subjected for generations. Though it is a long way to bring people, it is quite possible that with the world wide sympathy now awakened in behalf of the Armenians, that advantageous terms could be made with the carrying companies to bring them. I know of no people on the face of the earth more likely to fill our requirements for immigrants than these same Christian Armenians who will suffer death rather than renounce their religion.

Yours truly,
L. A. ANDREWS.

On Saturday morning, November 16th, without the slightest warning, a great shouting and firing of guns came to us from the city, telling that the work of blood and plunder had begun.

My first thought was for the hospital and girls' seminary, so I sprang upon my horse and hurried over there. I met and passed a good many armed Kurds who live in the suburbs just about the hospital and girls' school.

Upon reaching the city the confused sound that had reached us at the college became resolved into its elements, the hoarse cries of fighting men, the screams of women and children, and, most hideous of all, the lu-lu of the Kurdish and Turkish women cheering on the men to the attack. I found the hospital and seminary yet unattacked. Dr. Hamilton and Miss Trowbridge preferred to remain at their post of duty than to join the ladies at the seminary. Upon my return to the seminary, which is separated from the hospital yard by a narrow street, I found Brother Sanders there, and shortly our nearest neighbor, Haje Hassem Agha, came in and said that at the outbreak, which occurred at the Bazaar, he had hastened at the top of his speed to protect the hospital and girls' school. As I had saved his brother's life by a desperate surgical operation some years ago, and always had been on friendly terms, I felt we could trust him to do his best. But when, a few minutes later, some 200 soldiers in uniform, with fixed bayonets, filed out of the street below and marched into the open space beyond the seminary, I felt a great relief, for that meant that the government intended to protect the Americans at least.

From the upper veranda of the seminary we could plainly see the crowd of plunderers breaking into Christian houses and carrying off household goods. We could see the brave defense made by the Christians from the house-tops with stones and fire arms (when they had them), and still the horrid lu-lu of the Kurdish women rent the air, mingled with the screams of the conquered, wounded and dying, the hoarse cries of the men and the dropping reports of the firearms. An attack was made upon the hospital gate, but Haje Hassem held the assailants in check until the soldiers arrived and drove them off. Clouds of smoke from a fire in the lower part of the city added to the terror of the women servants at the hospital, some of whom lived in that neighborhood; but the girls at the seminary behaved very well indeed.

About noon, seeing there was no immediate danger of an attack upon the seminary or hospital, I left Brother Sanders there and returned to the college. Here I found thirty to forty refugees, mostly stone cutters, who had been out on the hills at work, and a few women and children. Not long after noon the disturbance in the part of the city near us had mostly ceased, although the occasional sound of guns and the smoke of burning houses from the central part of the city showed that the fiendish work still went on, and a continual passing of villagers with bundles of plunder on their backs and some with donkey loads and the looted area must have been considerable. Though not expecting a right attack, we thought wise to barricade one of the buildings on the campus for a rendezvous. We set a watch and retired, but there was not much sleep. Nothing occurred during the night, and a cloudy morning broke above the city.

At sunrise the villagers had already begun to enter the city, but soon after that the soldiers began to stop them in a half-hearted sort of way, allowing them to congregate in large numbers

a short distance from the line of soldiers. About 11 o'clock I saw through my field-glass a captain on a white horse (I recognized both the man and the horse) approach a crowd of plunderers about 200 strong who had been driven from the city up onto the hills a quarter mile to the south. We made a baroque to them. Then we turned back with the soldiers, and before they reached the city, the whole crowd had swarmed past them and entered the streets. Then I knew the scenes of the day before were to be repeated.

Taking my field-glass, I mounted to the college tower. Before long the head of the crowd appeared coming up Pasha street, which had been completely looted the day before. They poured out of the street a motley crowd of Turkish and Kurdish villagers and city roughs—to the number of 1500 or so, and, turning to the right, made a rush for the Christian quarter. That quarter has a strong gate across its entrance, and thirty to forty Christians were gathered upon the house-tops commanding the approach to the gate, armed with stones and two or three guns, and, with the advantage of their position on the flat roofs, they held the mob at bay for three-quarters of an hour, and finally drove them off. Meantime, on the north side of the city I saw the same captain on the white horse. Here there were, perhaps, 1000 plunderers held in check by thirty to forty soldiers. Not long after, the captain made his appearance in that quarter. A part of the mob made a break, and 200 or 300 of them rushed into a small Christian quarter just under the seminary wall, and in a very few minutes were seen running off with their plunder. In the case of both these attacks there were a plenty of soldiers standing about with loaded guns and fixed bayonets, who made not the slightest attempt to prevent the attack or to scatter the mob, and the conclusion was irresistible that the captain on the white horse had planned the attack in each case, or, at least, had signified to the mob that it could work its will. But his plans did not altogether work, for, while the plunder was going on upon the courtyard, a colored man appeared on the scene, and very soon the soldiers were firing over the heads of the mob to frighten them, and they were flying pell mell out of the city. Mr. Sanders, who came over a few minutes this morning (by giving the soldiers a present), said the colonel shot four of the mob with his own hand, which would account for the celerity with which they departed. I attempted to go to the hospital yesterday (Sunday) morning, and again this morning, but was not allowed to. Mr. Sanders brought word that the wounded of the north side attack yesterday had been taken to the hospital; one died in the night and others were in a bad way. Dr. Hamilton and Miss Trowbridge with Solomon, our surgical assistant, had cared for them. Today the plunderers from outside have been kept out of the city, but villagers have been freely allowed to go out with their booty. How I wish I could get into the city to look after the wounded. We have made application to the Governor for permission to go to the hospital but have received no reply. Yesterday we were refused a similar request, and as there is a body of soldiers between here and there it is impossible to go.

November 24th. It seems at least a month since I wrote the preceding part of this letter. Tuesday morning I was allowed to go to the city to see the governor and the military commander, in whose company I found most of the notables of the Moslem community. I appealed to them for safe conduct, for the wounded to be brought to the hospital and for burial of the dead. Both of which requests they acceded to, and I had not been back at the hospital more than a half hour when Dr. Habit, with an escort of soldiers, brought in some fifty or sixty patients. We were soon at work and a ghastly sight they were. They had been wounded the Saturday before or had lain either exposed to the weather, or crowded into a dirty stable all that time. Those who had escaped the ministrations of the native doctor were fortunate, for all the wounds which he had touched were in a terribly septic state. The wounds were mostly by knives or swords, upon the heads, or the hands and arms, raked to ward off the head blows; very few of the poor fellows had escaped without several, and some had ten or a dozen cuts. There were a few bayonet and gunshot wounds inflicted by the soldiers. In the middle of the afternoon, just as we began to think we were getting through two more arrived, which kept us busy till dark. Among those brought that day there were five fractured skulls, two arms had to be amputated, and several other very serious cases. Three of these have since died. Each day since, there have been some new cases brought in till the number of wounded that we have treated at the hospital alone, now exceeds 150. We have no means as yet of knowing the number of the dead, for while they readily promised, protection for the burial, that promise was broken. Most of the Christian dead were dragged to the outskirts of the city with every imaginable indignity and either burned or cast into the old quarries that abound upon the edge of the city, and left for the dogs and vultures to eat. Some of them, after being thrown into these pits, were covered out of sight by casting stones upon them. The best estimate obtainable puts the number of the killed at between 300 and 400 for the Christians and ten to twelve for the Moslems. The massacre began in the market without the slightest warning, and the poor unarmed Christians were easily overcome being outnumbered three to one. The carnage soon spread from the Bazaar and markets to the outlying Christian quarters. All the Christian shops were plundered, and four outlying Christian quarters mostly occupied by the poorer classes. A number of wealthy Christian houses were looted and several burned. The two main Christian wards have many gates which were closed and some of them were defended. So the progress of the mob was checked, until night came down and put an end to the scene. So far as I can learn, there was no attempt made by either the government or the Moslem Beys and Effendis during the whole of that terrible Saturday to stop the killing and looting, except that they hurried a large force of soldiers out for the defense of the

foreign residents. The soldiery took part in the pillage, and did nothing to prevent the butchery, though not doing a large part of the latter themselves. The following day they began to repress the populace, and up to the present have succeeded in preventing any further general outbreak; but the poor Christians are terror-stricken, and all of them await their death in their houses or the churches. Yesterday there was a determined attempt upon the part of a large mob to attack the Christian part of the city, but the military quelled it without much difficulty. This took place upon the southern side, and, while the soldiery were mostly withdrawn to that side, two or three large houses were looted upon the northern side in one district. A letter comes from Marash telling of another terrible massacre there and three Christian quarters burned. This is the third one that has occurred there during the last month, and this time was perpetrated by the soldiery, with the apparent approval of the government. The theological seminary and students' boarding house were plundered, the former burned, and two of the students shot, one fatally. Our missionaries there have so far escaped, but we feel very anxious about them, and, in fact, the whole situation is a very grave one. There seems to be a well laid plan upon the part of the Turk to put the Armenian race down so thoroughly that it will not think of anything but how to get its daily bread for many a long year to come. The distress throughout our mission is going to be terrible before spring. Here is the winter upon these thousands who have been driven out of their homes and had them plundered or burned.

December 8th.—The time drags on with no great change in the situation. There has been no further outbreak since my last writing and the strain seems somewhat relaxed, but the Christians dare not stir out of their houses yet and all business is at a standstill. Reports of similar or worse butchery come to us from Harpoot, Diabekir, Iwalatia, Lerevek and Livum, besides many other places. The best information I can get leads me to place the killed here at not less than 400. The attack was wholly unprovoked, and the fact that not more than ten to twelve Moslems were killed shows for itself that it was a mere butchery. Women and girls were not molested except in a few cases where they attempted to defend their husbands or sons, but boys were killed as ruthlessly as the men. It has been a terrible time, and I have not written the horrible details that you must have before you to realize the fiendish brutality of the affair. We cannot feel any sense of security until there has been a radical change in the policies of the empire, though the settlement of the Zeilon rebellion would remove one great menace to our safety. One thing which has made it particularly hard to bear has been the impossibility of communication with the outside world, either to learn what is going on there or to acquaint others with the state of things here. Our letters have been intercepted, papers not allowed to reach us, telegrams not sent us, and when we have attempted to send special messengers they have been arrested and treated as spies, imprisoned, and we think, in two cases, killed. We have felt that the everlasting arms were underneath us through it all, and it has been a great pleasure to me personally to be able to help the sick and wounded. What is to become of the thousands of homeless widows and orphans during the coming winter? Aintab has escaped with little loss as compared with many places, and still in Aintab there are at least 2000 people who must be wholly supported by charity during the coming winter. At Marash the number must be more than five times as large, and I estimate the number of homeless and starving Christians in the empire as over 200,000 today. Do what you can to help raise funds for these poor people.

To be of much use, funds must be in hand to be distributed during January. Actual starvation cannot be delayed beyond that time by the efforts of the people themselves, although they share all they have with each other. Thank the Lord anew that you live in free America.

IN FAVOR OF UNITY.

The Workingmen Organize. Spirited Meeting Last Night.

The Hawaiian Protective Association met in the headquarters of the American League last night for the purpose of making final arrangements for permanent organization. There were over 125 present. J. L. Carter was made temporary chairman and stated the object of the association. In doing this he emphasized specially the fact that the association did not propose to antagonize the plantations for one moment. The object was simply to protect the building trades from the onslaughts of the Asiatics, who were fast becoming a controlling body in the community. The recent formation of a Chinese lumber and building association was pointed out as a menace, in that it aimed to control all the building in the city. In the election for officers, J. L. Carter was elected chairman and A. Clark secretary.

The following committees were appointed: Constitution and by-laws, Messrs. Phillips, Clarke, Donnelly, Burkett and Ferrel; hall, Messrs. Clark, Ferrel and Wagner.

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(LOADED.)

Measures 4 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches; makes a picture 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

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Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Candles, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing, Lutes, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.
 Ship W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.
 S. S. Altmore, Watson, from Portland, Or.
 WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.
 Ship J. B. Brown, Maguire, from New Zealand.
 Ship K. A. H. Thompson, from Hawaii.
 Ship K. A. H. Thompson, from Hawaii.
 Ship K. A. H. Thompson, from Hawaii.
 THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
 P. M. S. China, Seabury, from Yokohama and Hongkong.
 S. S. Altmore, Watson, from New Zealand.
 S. S. Altmore, Watson, from New Zealand.
 S. S. Altmore, Watson, from New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.
 Ship W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.
 S. S. Altmore, Watson, for Lahaina.
 S. S. Altmore, Watson, for Lahaina.
 S. S. Altmore, Watson, for Lahaina.
 THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
 Ship W. G. Hall, Simerson, for New York.
 S. S. Altmore, Watson, for San Francisco.
 S. S. Altmore, Watson, for San Francisco.
 S. S. Altmore, Watson, for San Francisco.

VESSLES LEAVING TODAY.

P. M. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco, at 10 a.m.
 Ship W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 a.m.
 Ship K. A. H. Thompson, for Hawaii, at 10 a.m.
 Ship K. A. H. Thompson, for Hawaii, at 10 a.m.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 From Hawaii and Maui, per ship W. G. Hall, Feb. 25—R. Abercrombie, E. Kope, R. Buckholz, J. Kanehine, Miss Gallagher, Miss Lizzie Cochrane, Miss Tisdale, Miss Stubbs, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Lumaheine and 40 on deck.
 From Hongkong and Yokohama, per P. M. S. China, Feb. 27—A. J. Cahill, Miss Cunningham, Mrs. G. B. Glover, Professor A. Koebe, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Fearon and child, Mrs. Gulick, three children and servant, and 32 in transit.
 From Kauai, per ship Mikahala, Feb. 27—Miss C. Goodall and 2 deck.
 From San Francisco, per ship Mohican, Feb. 27—Oliver Rice.

DEPARTURES.

For San Francisco, per ship S. S. Australia, Feb. 26—M. M. Beach, Dr. J. L. Pottier, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. E. E. Eastman, Miss A. M. Reed, W. L. Hopper, wife and 3 children, D. G. Waldron, J. S. Pratt, W. O. Aiken, F. M. Swamy, wife, child and nurse, Mrs. McCree, Wm. Whitton, Miss Clarke, W. C. Clarke and wife, Mrs. O. T. W. J. Callaghan, and 4 family, Mrs. J. Kline, Mrs. G. F. Castle and daughter.
 For San Francisco, per ship S. S. Allen, Feb. 27—Miss H. S. Denver and Mrs. P. Lowell and child.

BORN.

KARRETTI—At the Kapilani Maternity Home, February 27, 1896, to the wife of George H. Karretti, a son.

WHARF AND WAVE.

There at present two men-of-war (the U. S. S. Bennington and the Kaimiloa), three schooners, two ships and one bark in the stream.
 The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury master, arrived at 10 a.m. yesterday morning, 9 days from Yokohama. She brought about 800 tons of freight for Honolulu.
 The bark Mohican, Saunders master, arrived yesterday morning, 20 days from San Francisco. She brings a large cargo of general merchandise. The Mohican is at Brewer's wharf.
 The steamship Altmore which sailed for Yokohama and Hongkong yesterday afternoon, took fifty-four Japanese and two Chinese passengers for those ports besides a quantity of freight from Portland, Or.
 The bark Velocity, Martin master, sailed for Hongkong yesterday afternoon with a cargo of bottles and broken glass and over a hundred Chinese passengers, packed away in bunks in the hold of the vessel like so many sardines.
 The O. S. S. Australia sailed for San Francisco at about 4:15 p.m. yesterday. A large number of people were on the wharf. The Hawaiian band played a farewell to the passengers, among whom were not a few residents of Honolulu.
 The Guatemalan bark Bundalur, M. de Campos master, arrived yesterday morning 57 days from Newcastle. She brought a cargo of coal for W. G. Irwin & Co. Captain Oliver Rice who arrived yesterday by the bark Mohican, will assume mastership of the Bundalur.
 The steamship Altmore, Matson master, arrived at 8:30 o'clock last night, eleven days from Portland, Or., and hauled alongside the Nuanu-street wharf. She left Portland on February 14th and experienced steady SE winds all the way. The Altmore brought twenty-four

Japanese passengers and 200 tons of freight for this port. She will sail for Japan this afternoon, if possible.
 When the Kauai arrived off Waimanalo on the last trip H. B. M. Commissioner Hawes' flag was raised and a boat manned by natives sent ashore with some freight. At the landing one of the boat boys was asked the cause of the strange flag being hoisted on the vessel and he promptly answered that the monarchy had been restored. Ten minutes later every instrument in the telephone line was in operation recording the fake news.

COURT NOTES.

Opinions of Supreme Court Handed Down.

The Club Stables Case Disposed of. Election Case Answer—Suits in Divorce Cases Settled.

The often delayed case of the California Feed Company has reached a final disposition, so far as the courts are concerned, and Auctioneer Morgan will probably have no further interruptions.

The opinions are written by A. F. Judd, C. J., W. R. Castle, sitting instead of W. A. Whiting, absent through illness, and W. F. Frear, Associate Justice. The appeal considered was on the appointment of a receiver for the Stables Co., at the request of the California Feed Co., the heaviest creditor. The request was based upon the fact that the Feed Company was a creditor, no mention having appeared in the application that the petitioner was the owner of certain shares of stock in the Stables Company. The law reads that persons holding shares in corporations shall have the right to request for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of such corporation.

Justice Frear concurred in the foregoing opinions, which seemed to him to be substantially the same in effect. He added, that in concurring, he understood that while it is held that under the circumstances of this case the affairs of a corporation may be wound up in a court of equity at the suit of a shareholder petitioning for himself and the other shareholders, it is not intended to be held that under no circumstances may this be done at the suit of creditors.

The case was then remitted to the Circuit Court for action in conformity with the opinion given above. The order and decree appealed from are confirmed upon the conditions stated.

H. L. Holstein has filed his answer to Alex. Young's petition for reversal of decision of Board of Inspectors of Election.

James Nott, Jr., is ordered to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in refusing to pay counsel fees and costs of court in the divorce case brought by his wife, Lillie Nott. As the outcome of some family misunderstandings, Mrs. Nott sued for a divorce, but before the case was brought to trial she got possession of her children and concealed herself on board a steamer bound for China and has not been seen here since.

The demurrer of Pauhanu Plantation Company, defendants in injunction proceedings brought by Rudolph Spreckels, will be heard this morning.

It has been stipulated that the libel suit of Gomez vs. Hawaiian Gazette Company shall be heard during vacation upon two days' notice. Jury has been specially waived.

A. S. Maheulu has been granted a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion and the custody of the children has been given to him.

S. OZAKI ROBBED.
 A Chinaman From Ooala Steals a Watch and Ring.

Ah Sam, a very foxy Mongolian from Ooala, Hawaii, arrived on the Hawaii Wednesday night and began looking around for some mischief to put his nose into.

Early yesterday morning, with his finger tips itching for something to lay his hands on, he walked up toward the store of S. Ozaki, at the corner of King and Smith streets. The colors of certain gaudy cloth stuffs in the window put him in a kind of a trance, and before he knew it his footsteps were wending their way in the direction of a silver watch inside the store.

This all occurred at about 6 a.m., just after the doors of the store had been thrown open for honest purchasers. The Japanese storekeeper, who had just risen out of bed, walked out into a back room to give an extra rub to his eyes. He had not completed this action when he suddenly became con-

scious that Ah Sam was taking a watch from the store. Cutting short operations he ran out and grabbed the Chinaman.
 Detective Kaapa happened to be passing by and, hearing the cries of the Japanese, rushed to his assistance. The Chinaman was taken to the police station and locked up. It was found that he had taken a diamond ring besides the watch. The trial will come off today.

TRAGEDY OF THE SOUTH SEAS.

Mutineers Kill a Captain and Mate, But Are Finally Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—A trading ship from this city has received advice from the English consul on the island of Yap, one of the Pelew group in the South Seas, regarding one of the most atrocious sea tragedies that has been reported for months. November 19 the crew of the American trading vessel Maria mutilated, it is said, and murdered Captain Brown, Mate Holman and a passenger. The captain's wife and her son were nearly killed by blows from an ax. The tragedy was reported from Singapore on November 20, but it was erroneously stated that the mutiny took place on the Spanish ship M. Rio Secunda. The mutiny occurred off the Antew Islands.

Captain Brown retired, leaving the boatswain, a man named Hovey, to stand watch. Mate Holman had already turned in. The boatswain stole quietly forward and gave the word to the crew that the mutiny took place on the Spanish ship M. Rio Secunda. The mutiny occurred off the Antew Islands.

The passenger was caged below, but the mutineers called to him to come on deck, saying that his life would be spared. As he came on deck he was struck at by one of the crew.

He ran to the rail, bleeding from a cut on his shoulder, and jumped into the sea. The mutineers then pitched the corpses of Capt. Brown and Mate Holman into the sea.

The schooner was headed for Andrew Island, and Mrs. Brown and her boy were kept close prisoners. It was the intention of the mutineers to put them ashore on an isolated coral reef near Andrew. Before the island was reached the crew got fighting themselves, two half-breeds were killed and another died of wounds received. Provisions gave out, and when cruising off Andrew the vessel was manned solely by the boatswain, two Chinese and half-breeds. The vessel was steered into port and the king of the islands gave the murderers food enough, to last them several weeks. Before the vessel sailed again, however, the king became suspicious, boarded the craft and rescued Mrs. Brown and her boy. The Spanish gunboat Valasco put in at Andrew and took the murderers to Manila for trial.

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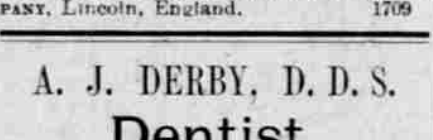
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Corner King and Fort Sts.

P. O. Box 322. Honolulu.

THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.

J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO.

DEAR SIR:—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Ovide Munn Concert Company.

The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument.

Yours very faithfully,

EDWARD SCHUBERT.

Musical Concert Company.

J. W. BERGSTROM,

Agent Hawaiian Islands Kroeger Pianos.

C. HUSTACE,
 Wholesale and Retail Grocer
 LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.
 Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores
 Supplied on Short Notice.
 New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.
 TELEPHONE 119.

ALLEN & ROBINSON,
 Queen Street.
 Dealers in Lumber, Windows, Doors, Blinds
 AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
 Wall Paper, Paints and Oils.
 Stove and Steam Coal.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., L'D.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.

FROM DATE BELOW I WILL NOT BE responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order.

C. MEINECKE.
 Waiohinu, Kau, February 20, 1896.
 1737-3w

Notice of Copartnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Robert C. Abercrombie and William H. Smith, both of Oahu, Hawaii, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Abercrombie & Smith, to carry on business as coffee planters and fruit culture at Oahu, Puna, Hawaii, said partnership to date from January 1st, 1896.

ROBERT C. ABERCROMBIE,
 WILLIAM H. SMITH.
 1736-4ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE

—OF—

INTENTION TO FORECLOSE

And of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a certain mortgage made by LILLIA KEAWEMAHU and D. KEAWEMAHU, her husband to Yim Quon, dated March 29th, 1893, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 139, on pages 388-9 and 400, which mortgage was duly assigned by said Yim Quon to Mrs. Eliza P. Luce in her own behalf and as trustee for J. Alfred Magoon, by assignment dated April 27, 1894, notice is hereby given that said assignee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock Noon of that day.

MRS. E. P. LUCE,
 Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

For further particulars apply to Dorothea Lamb, at the office of J. Alfred Magoon, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, February 24, 1896.

The premises covered by said mortgage are all those lands situate on the east side of Emma street, in Honolulu, and being:

First. All that portion of Land Commission Award 3900, B to Waikane which was conveyed to said D. Keawemahu by deed dated October 10th, 1877, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 33, pages 133-4-5; area, 12-10-00 of an acre; and

Second. All that portion of Land Commission Award 595 to Makalawelawe conveyed to said Lillia Keawemahu on November 14, 1877, by deed recorded in Liber 32, page 488; area, 35-00-00 of an acre.

1737-4tw

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

DELINQUENT STOCK.

On Wednesday, March 18th

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my Salesroom, Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of V. J. CAPRON, Esq., President of Kona Coffee Company, Limited, shares of stock in the above Company, to satisfy assessments due as follows:

E. B. Barthrop, 100 Shares, Amount due \$400.

J. Schlump, 150 Shares, Amount due \$150.

Terms Cash.

JAS. F. MORGAN,

Auctioneer.

1735-td

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company, held this day at the offices of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

President..... Theo. H. Davies.

Vice President..... F. M. Swamy.

Treasurer..... W. H. Baird.

Secretary..... E. W. H. H. H.

Auditor..... R. Keyworth.

E. W. HOLDSWORTH,

Secretary.

Honolulu, February 25, 1896.

1737-4ta

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed by the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit on the 14th day of July, 1895, Administrators of the Estate of Lam Pow, alias Yait Sang, deceased intestate, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate, to present them to the undersigned, properly sworn to, if not presented within six months from this date, they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to settle their accounts at an early date.

CHUN KING.

Honolulu, February 11th, 1896.

4225-3ta

American Livery and Boarding Stables.

Cor. Merchant and Richard sts.

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES

Carriages, Surreys and Hacks at all hours.

TELEPHONE 120.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of KATHERINE LEE YOUNG, late of the State of New York, U. S. A., deceased intestate. On reading and filing the petition and account of S. M. Damon of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, administrator of said Estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$800.00 and charges himself with \$6750.50 and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 23d day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, Judiciary Building, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and account, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and be present in evidence as to who are entitled to said property.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 20th day of February, 1896.

By the Court.

HENRY SMITH,
 Clerk Judiciary Department.

4231-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the Estate of Bow Kee (Ch.), of Papeete, Tahiti, bankrupt.

Creditors of the said bankrupt are hereby notified to come in and prove their debt before the Circuit Court, Second Circuit, at the Court House in Waikuku, Maui, on Saturday the 29th day of February, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and noon of the said day, and elect an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt estate.

By the Court.

G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

Circuit Court, Second Circuit.

Waikuku, February 12, 1896.

1734-2t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate.—At Chambers.

In the matter of the Estate of REBECCA PANEE HUMEKU, a spendthrift.

Order to show cause on application of guardian to said ward's real estate.

On reading and filing the petition of J. Alfred Magoon, the guardian of Rebecca Panee HumeKU, a spendthrift, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to his said ward, to-wit:

That piece of land situated on the mauka side of King street, near Alapai street, in Honolulu, said premises bounded on three sides by the land of Mrs. J. B. Atherton and having a frontage of 50 feet on King street and a depth of 150 feet, being the same premises conveyed to J. A. Magoon by Kawaiuli and Umi, his wife, for the sum of \$1330 by deed dated May 25th, 1891, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 133, pages 88-9.

It is hereby ordered, that the next of kin of the said ward and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Friday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Courtroom of this Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., February 13th, 1896.

By the Court.

GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Notice of Hearing.

Contested Election. First Senatorial District.

To J. A. King, Minister of the Interior, H. L. Holstein and all Inspectors of Election at the special Election in the First Senatorial District, held January 6th, A. D. 1896, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Nottley, all others whose rights or interests may be affected, and all whom it may otherwise concern.

You are hereby notified that Alexander Young, candidate at the said election, has filed his petition in the above Court asking that he be declared the duly elected candidate at said election for reasons in said petition fully set forth, and you and each of you are hereby notified to appear and show cause if any you have, why said petition should not be granted on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1896, before the above Court sitting in the Court House at Aliioli Hale, in Honolulu, at 10 a.m. of the day aforesaid.

By order of Court.

HENRY SMITH,

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Honolulu, H. I., February 11, A. D. 1896.

1733-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Brodie.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Administrator of the Estate of John Brodie, deceased, late of Honolulu, Oahu, I hereby request all persons who are indebted to the said Estate or to the firm of Brodie & Murray to make immediate payment to me at my office in Honolulu. And I also hereby notify all persons having claims against such Estate or said firm of Brodie & Murray, to present such claims to me, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, within six months from date hereof or the same will be forever barred.

L. A. THURSTON,

Administrator Estate of John Brodie.

Office over Bishop's Bank.

Honolulu, February 11, 1896.

4225-6t 1734-4w

POSTPONED MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of that certain mortgage made by Christian Gertz and Anna Gertz, his wife, to J. A. Magoon as Trustee for C. H. Banning, and B. B. Banning, dated December 11, 1894, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 151, page 272 et seq., notice heretofore having been given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date, the property covered by said mortgage, not heretofore sold, will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of W. S. Luce, corner Queen and Fort streets, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March,